THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 987.] FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneffee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, everal of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At first cost, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been used.

THE cause of its sale is, that it is not such a carriage as was directed. It may be seen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

VIRGINIA, Bedford, March 5, 1802.

SIRS,

PLEASE to take notice, that at the Post Office, in the town of Greenock, and Kingdom of Great Britain, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of August next, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, and on the two succeeding days, between the same hours, (if needful) I propose to take the depositions of one or more witnesses; that on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of the same month, between the same hours, at the Post Office in Glasgow, in the same Kingdom, I propose to take the depositions of one or more witnesses; and that on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of the same month, between the same hours, (if needful) I propose to take the depositions of one or more witnesses, in the city of London, at the Virginia Coffee-House, in the same Kingdom, all in the suit which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of Virginia, wherein you are Administrators and Representatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am, Sirs,
Your Humble Servant,
JAMES CALLAWAY,

One of the Defendants in the suit, Dobson, Delora & Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Messrs. Mathew Dobson, and Joshua Dobson, Administrators of John Dobson, dec'd.

ROBERT GAMBLE,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, in the Country, and the public in general.—That he is provided with a convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of Country Produce. Those who may confide to his care, their Flour, &c. may rely on his endeavors to obtain the best Prices the Market will admit. His Charges will be moderate, and he flatters himself, his conduct will prove satisfactory.

Richmond, March 8, 1802. tf

Notice!

WHEREAS the House of HOOPER & TOLLER has conveyed to us as Trustees for the benefit of its Creditors, the whole of its Stock and Merchandize in trade, and all its outstanding debts: We therefore give notice to those indebted to said firm, that they are to make payment to us alone.

Robert Gamble,
James Brown,
Charles Macmurdo.

Richmond, 1st March, 1802. 4w.

Wanted as a Tutor,

IN a private family, a person who is capable of teaching the English and Latin Languages, also writing and rithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his sobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 15, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust made to the subscribers by *Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper,* and *Henry Toler, jun.* to satisfy a judgment of Henrico court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of William Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 28th day of April next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the five following

Tracts of Land,

Belonging to the said THOMAS HOOPER, to wit:

One Tract containing eighty seven and a half acres, more or less; one other tract of 107 acres; one other tract of 50 acres; one other tract of 7 acres, and one other tract of 75 acres, more or less. The four first tracts of Land adjoin each other, and are within about three miles of Hanover-Town, in Hanover county, and adjoin the lands of William Hundley, John Haw, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Hooper, and others. The last mentioned tract lies in Henrico county, about 5 miles below the city of Richmond, and is the same which the said Hooper bought of Dabney Miller. Also

59 Valuable Slaves,

among which are two good Blacksmiths and a Cooper.

Charles Copland, }
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond March 16, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnership in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Petersburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August last.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Petersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, those at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews,* residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long,* here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL those who may have claims against the estate of Frederick Myers, deceased, are hereby informed that I am about to close my account with the said estate; this notice will be plead in bar against any claim or claims that may be brought after the 1st day of May next.

John Coke, Ex'or.

Williamsburg, March 19, 1802.

Land for Sale.

FIVE Hundred Acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about 10 or 11 miles from Richmond. One hundred and twenty acres are of the best James River low grounds, eighty acres cleared, part of which is second low grounds, and three hundred acres wood land. Any person purchasing, will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. If this land is not sold at private sale before the 15th of May next, it will on that day be offered for sale at public auction at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN GRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

March 24, 1802.

NOTICE!

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by the late Francis Lockett, sen. dec. for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Mr. Robert Craig, WILL BE SOLD at public auction, for ready money, on Thursday the 15th of April next, at the house where the said Lockett, dec. lived,

Seven likely Negroes,

(or as many of them as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said debt with the expences of sale, &c.) The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. BALL,
J. HENDRICK.

Manchester, 24th March, 1802. [tds]

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDS to PRACTICE in the Court of Chancery which will be holden in Williamsburg.

Philip Norborne Nicholas.

Richmond, March 22, 1802. 4t.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Thursday the first day of April next, by the subscribers, at their Vendue Office, on a credit of 90 days, for Notes with approved security, about

230 Acres Wood Land,

within 6 miles of Richmond, on the main road leading to Bottom's Bridge. Any person who may wish to see the land, will please apply to Mr. Thomas Mathews.

PROSSER & MONCURE, V. M.

Richmond, March 20, 1802. tdf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will receive proposals until the 24th of next month (April) for the execution of the

Carpenter's Work

Of the PUBLIC TOBACCO WARE HOUSE now building in this city.

John Clarke.

Richmond, March 20, 1802. 8t

Young Dare-Devil,

Will stand the ensuing season at Cary's-Brook, and cover mares at the moderate price of Twelve Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the leap, or Sixteen Dollars to insure a foal, and in either case Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom; the Twelve Dollars may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars by the first of August, at which time the season will expire. The season will commence on the 25th day of March. Good and extensive pasturage, *gratis,* but no responsibility for accidents or accidents.

YOUNG DARE-DEVIL is a beautiful bay, full 5 feet 3 inches high, fine large bone and sinew, possessing great strength and activity, now rising 4 years old: He was got by Stark's imported Old Dare-Devil, his dam by a well bred Wild-Air horse, his grandam Patsy, was got by Col. William Diggs's bay horse, his great grandam by Braxton's Trial, his great, great grandam by Morton's Old Traveller; Col. Diggs's horse was got by Sandy Point Bolton, his dam by Valiant, his grandam by Silver Eye. Braxton's Trial was bred by the late Wm. Bird, esq. and was got by his Old Trial, his dam by the late President Nelson's Old Spanish Barb.

THOMAS WILLS,
For WILSON M. CARY.

Fluvanna, March 25, 1802. 1aw3w.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

February 18.

Debate on the bill received from the senate, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

(Mr. GILES's speech concluded from our last.)

Mr. GILES said, he proposed to be particular in ascertaing the facts respecting the passage of this law and its execution, because gentlemen had complained that rumors had gone into circulation respecting its passage and the appointments under it, not warranted by the facts; a sense of justice had therefore induced him to make the strictest enquiry into the dates and facts, and the result of that enquiry upon his mind, had been as unfavourable to its advocates, as any impression which had been made by the rumors complained of. He said at the time of passing the law no complaints had been presented to congress against the competency of the former system—not even a memorial from the bar of Philadelphia. He believed the former system to have been amply competent. The business indeed had very much declined; he observed that in the spring of 1799, the whole number of causes instituted, exclusive of Maryland and Tennessee, amounted to 703, besides 78 criminal prosecutions in Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1800 there were instituted only 335; without any information however on this point, the bill was passed. On the 13th of February, 1801, it was approved by the president. On turning to the Journals of that day it will be found that the house of representatives was not engaged in the ordinary business of the session. They were engaged in the extraordinary business of electing a president.

In a note made on that day in the Journals will be found a message from the president in these words:—'A message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Shaw, his secretary, notifying, that the president did this day approve and sign an act which originated in the house of representatives, entitled, 'an act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the U. States.' Upon examining the Journals themselves, he said he found an entry in these words. "The time agreed upon by the last mentioned vote being expired, the states proceeded in manner aforesaid to the twenty-ninth ballot; and upon examination thereof the result was declared to be the same." Mr. G. said, need I remind gentlemen, now present, who were agents in the existing scenes, of the extraordinary situation of congress at that moment? When in the house of representatives the ordinary business of legislation was suspended, a permanent session decreed, when lodging and subsistance were furnished the members within the walls of the chamber, when even a sick bed was introduced to enable its patient to discharge a sacred duty. Need I awaken the recollection of our fellow citizens, who were looking with indignant anxiety on the awful scene, beholding their representatives urged by the most impetuous passions, and pushing forward to immolate the constitution of their country? No, sir, the awful scene is freshly remembered! And what was its object? To prevent the fair and known expression of the public will in the highest function it has to perform. In the choice of the chief executive magistrate of the nation. In this state of things, when all confidence amongst the members of this house was lost; in the highest paroxism of party rage, was this law ushered into existence. And now its advocates, gravely tell us to be calm, to guard against the dangers of our passions. They tell us at the same time, that the law they have passed is sacred! Inviolable! Irrepealable! Does it merit this extraordinary character from the circumstances which accompanied its passage? It does not.

Let us examine how this law was carried into effect. Members of the legislature, who voted for the passage of the law, were appointed to offices, not indeed created by the law, the constitution having wisely guarded against an effect of that sort, but to judicial offices previously created; by the removal or what was called *the promotion* of judges from the offices they then held, to the offices newly created, and supplying their places by members of the legislature who voted for the creation of the new offices. In this substitution however, it appears, that no respect was paid to another provision of the constitution. The 6th section of the 1st article of the constitution contains these words: "No senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office." If vacancies had existed in the previously existing judicial establishments, the appointments of the members of the legislature, might not be considered as a direct breach of this provision in the constitution; but this was not the fact, no vacancies did exist. It was necessary to make provision for members voting for the law that vacancies should be made by the removal or promotion of the then existing judges. This was done under this authority in the constitution. 2d section, 2d article, 'and he (to wit) the president of the United States, shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, &c.' Again, 'the president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.' How did the then president exercise the power in the present case? He did not wait until the vacancies should happen. He attempted to make vacancies by what he called, the promotion of judges, although they held their commissions of him, 'during good behaviour,' and without waiting to know whether the judges would accept the promotion or not, upon which even alone a vacancy could accrue; he proceeded to appoint and actually commission, members of the legislature to offices, then actually held by other commissions, granted to other persons. What was the effect of this procedure? That two persons held commissions to perform the same duties, although one person only was authorised by law to discharge those duties, whilst the office, where the promotion was refused, remained vacant. This was actually the case in several of the districts of the United States. This subject will be put into a still stronger point of view by examining the journals of the senate, which he was sorry to do for that purpose. When discussing the bill in question in the senate, he found this entry on their journals: 'On motion to strike out the whole of the bill after the words 'from & after,' sec. 1st, line 2d, for the purpose of inserting as follows, (to wit) a substitute for the bill. On the question to agree to this motion, it passed in the negative—yeas 13—nays 17. He observed among the nays, the names of Mr. Green, of Rhode-Island, and Mr. Read, of South-Carolina. Both these gentlemen received appointments in virtue of the promotion of judges under this law. If these gentlemen had voted on the opposite side of the question, the law would never

…s in existence. He mentioned this circumstance not to impugn the motives of any gentleman, but to demonstrate the temptation held out to the members of the legislature under the doctrine contended for against the repeal of this law.—The refusal of the present president to correct what was called a mistake in Mr. Green's appointment, having excited some clamor, it was necessary to put that subject in a correct point of view. It seems that in filling up Mr. Green's commission, the word "circuit" instead of the word "district" was inserted, it is presumed by mistake. If the commission was intended for the circuit court, it was a breach of the constitution in its most obvious letter. If it was intended for the district court, it was void ab intio; because at the date of the commission, no vacancy had happened, and the president's right to appoint depended on that precedent condition, and he therefore in making the appointment, attempted to exercise a power he did not possess. It must be obvious to every gentleman, that Mr. Green's accepting the commission under all the incidents attending the case, could furnish but a negative recommendation of Mr. Green in his application for that or any other appointment. Upon a review of the history of the law in question according to the doctrine of its advocates, the temptation to the legislature, to make permanent, irrevocable provision for themselves must be obvious to every impartial observer. If when a judicial establishment be once made, it becomes irrevocable, how easy would it be for a legislature, combined with the executive, to compensate themselves for the loss of the confidence of their constituents, by following the example before us? By erecting a new tier of judges, holding out to them additional emoluments, and by filling up the vacancies occasioned by their promotion with the members of the legislature.

This operation would be most likely to take place when the representatives had lost the confidence of their constituents, and of course less likely to be influenced by considerations of public good. Again, sir, the sinecure system thus established would have the advantage of all other similar systems existing in the world; because if in other countries the sinecure system has become oppressive to the people, they have the consolation to recollect, that the evil may be lessened by the competent authority; but according to the doctrine upon which the system is bottomed in the United States, no remedy can be applied to the mischief by the union of all the responsible agents of the people.—How, sir, would the framers of our constitution lament, after all the care and circumspection they had used to exclude this system entirely from the practical operation of the government, that the constitution itself should be made the instrument of its introduction, and its permanent irrevocable establishment? And this too at the moment of an expiring administration; when the passions of men just parting from power, were breaking down every impediment which stood in the way of attaining their object! Upon the whole, therefore, it appears, that this doctrine of the irrepealability of laws derives no consideration from the consequences which naturally flow from it.

Mr. G. said, that having exhausted so great a portion of the time and attention of the committee, in discussing the constitutional question, which had been made the cardinal point in the debate, he proposed to confine himself to very few observations upon the expediency of the contemplated repeal. He said he took it for granted that the former judicial system was competent to the discharge of all the judicial business in the United States; but if that should be denied, he thought it demonstrable from the document before the committee. The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) had intimated a doubt whether the President had acted correctly in favoring us with the document; he should only observe in reply, that the constitution imposed a duty upon the president from time to time, to give to congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he said that the number of suits in the courts of the United States must always be very small from the limited objects of their jurisdiction; this will appear by reading the 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution, limiting their jurisdiction. The whole expence of the existing system is 137,000 dollars, of which 40,000 or 50,000 dollars may be attributable to the new system; the estimates differing between these two sums. Whether the expence be estimated either according to the service to be rendered, or by comparison with any other system, it appeared to him to be enormous. He examined the document before us by way of ascertaining the relative view of expence and service, and also the competency of the former system, to the discharge of the business. He would not however be responsible for precise clerical accuracy in his addition, which has also been deemed a subject worthy of criticism against the president of the United States. But if it be within 25 per cent. of being correct, it will demonstrate, 1st, that the former courts were competent to the business; 2d, that the number of causes bear no proportion to the expence of the institution.

He said he would present to the view of the committee, the whole number of causes instituted at the respective sessions of the courts from the spring of 1796, to the spring of 1801. He had fixed upon the year 1796 because the business began then to encrease under the influence of the British treaty.

In all the circuit courts of the United States, except Maryland and Tennessee, the whole number of causes of every description instituted in the spring of 1796, were 234, fall 192—1797, spring 481, fall 397—1798, spring 325, fall 397—1799, spring 703, exclusive of 98 criminal prosecutions in Pennsylvania, fall 456—1800, spring 461, 70 criminal prosecutions in Pennsylvania, fall 355—1801, spring 350—making the common calculation of suits settled between the parties without trial, dismissions, abatements, &c. &c. and it would appear that the whole number of judgments against solvent persons would hardly compensate the expence of the institution. It also appears that the number of causes left to be tried, could easily be decided by the six former judges.

He said upon looking over the number of suits in the eastern circuit, it appeared to him strange, that the members representing that part of the country, should insist upon increasing the expence of the system, when the courts have there scarcely any business to attend to; and that gentlemen in the southern states, where the business was greater should be willing to lessen the expence. He said he never heard the smallest complaint in the state he represented respecting the incompetency of the former courts to discharge the business in that state. He believed they had always gone through the docket, whenever they attended, and as far as his own observations went, that was the fact. He said, it appeared strange to him, that new courts and new expences should be called for in other parts of the United States, when the old courts were competent to the business in that state, where the business has been considerably more than in any other state, although it is now very much declined, and probably will decline still more. In the courts of Maine, West Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and West Tennessee, no suits at all had been instituted in June last.

Under the view of the subject thus presented, he considered the late courts as useless and unnecessary and the expence, therefore, was to him highly objectionable. He did not consider it in the nature of a compensation, for there was no equivalent rendition of service. He could not help considering it as a tribute for past services—as a tribute for the zeal displayed by these gentlemen in supporting principles which the people had denounced. He thought the federal maxim always was 'millions for defence, not a cent for tribute.' He could not consent to tax the people even one cent, as a tribute to men, who disrespected their principles.

Another objection he had to the new organization of the courts was, their tendency to produce a gradual demolition of state courts, by multiplying the number of courts, increasing their jurisdiction, making bonds or obligatory bills assignable with the privilege of bringing suits in the name of the assignee, &c. &c. or as gentlemen say, bringing federal justice to every man's door; the state courts will be ousted of their jurisdiction, which he thought by no means a desirable event. Under this consideration alone, and under the conviction he felt, of the inutility of the courts, he should vote for the repeal.

Mr. G. concluded by observing, that upon the whole view of the subject, feeling the firmest conviction, that there is no constitutional impediment in the way of repealing the act in question, upon the most fair and candid interpretation of the constitution. Believing that principles advanced in opposition, go directly to the destruction of the fundamental principle of the constitution, the responsibility of all public agents to the people, that they go to the establishment of a permanent corporation of individuals invested with ultimate censorial, and controling power over all the departments of the government, over legislation, execution, and decision, and irresponsible to the people believing that these principles are in direct hostility with the great principle of representative government; believing that the courts formerly established, were fully competent to the business they had to perform, and that the present courts are useless, unnecessary and expensive; believing that the supreme court has heretofore discharged all the duties assigned to it in less than one month in the year, and that its duties could be performed in half that time; considering the compensations of the judges to be amongst the highest given to any of the highest officers of the United States, for the services of the whole year; considering the compensations of all the judges greatly exceeding the services assigned them, as well as considering all the circumstances attending the substitution of the new system for the old one, by increasing the number of judges, and compensations, and lessening their duties by the distribution of the business into a great number of hands, &c.—whilst acting under these impressions he should vote against the motion now made for striking out the first section of the repealing bill.

[Debate to be continued.]

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis,

I request you to insert in your paper, the following very curious advertisement, which appeared in the ARGUS on Tuesday last—viz:

To the Republican freeholders of Richmond.

"FELLOW CITIZENS,

"The day fast approaches, when it is to be decided by your votes, who shall have the honor of representing the chief town of Virginia, in the next Assembly. I say *by your votes*, for the late election of George W. Smith, *an avowed republican*, in opposition to Charles Copeland, *an admirer of Adams' Administration*, has unquestionably proved, that the republican electors of Richmond, have at least the *power*, to appoint the man of their choice; but, Fellow Citizens, division amongst ourselves will infallibly destroy that power, and of course give the ascendency to those, whose politics we disapprove. To guard against such a fatality, is the object of the present address—Two candidates have presented themselves; George Hay, and James Rind, who are said to be of your own politics. There is another candidate, John Adams, confessedly of different politics: If your votes be equally divided between the republican candidates, it is *certain* that *Adams* will be elected; if on the contrary, your votes be *exclusively* given, to *one* of the republican candidates *only*, or to any other republican, whom you may prefer to either of them;—the man of *your* choice will represent the city. The doctrine contained in this short precept, "divide et impera," your opponents in political principles, will understand: *In your division*, all their hopes consist: Beware then Fellow Citizens in time; defer not to the day of election, what ought to be done at an earlier day. Let me intreat *you* (Collectively and individually,) who are friends to the present administration of our general government, not to put off to another day, what may be better done to morrow. Let me beseech you one and all, to assemble yourselves at Rubmel's Tavern to morrow at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of deciding, on whom your suffrages shall be unanimously bestowed. *Do this*, and the expectations of your foes will be disappointed, for in your *union*, will ever be found the bane of aristocracy.

A REPUBLICAN.

"Tuesday, March 30th, 1802."

I believe that every prudent man who wishes for the peace and quiet of society, is both sorry and ashamed to see such bare-faced attempts to mislead the public, by exciting their prejudices and fears, so that the plain exercise of their deliberate judgments may be swallowed up in the vortex of faction and party spirit. Are they who venerate the character and virtues of president Adams so detestable and dangerous that it becomes necessary for the *True Republicans*, as they are pleased to call themselves, to form unlawful assemblies, tending to disturb the public repose, for the sole and avowed purpose of sounding the tocsin of alarm against such, and endeavouring to hold them up as odious in the eyes of their fellow citizens? Are these True Republicans aware of the extent of their plan? Do they know who will be implicated in the sin of venerating the late president? I believe they do not, otherwise they would not have assumed so bold and so disorganizing an attitude: For the information of all parties, I wish you to insert the following extract from the speech of Mr. MACON, the speaker of congress, concerning the judiciary bill:

"In talking about the late or the present president, it ought not to be forgotten, that they both signed the declaration of independence, that they have been both ministers in Europe, and both presidents of the United States. Although they may differ in political opinion as many of us do, is that any reason why we should attempt to destroy their reputation? Is American character worth nothing that we should thus in my judgment improperly attempt to destroy it on this floor? The people of this country will remember that British gold could not corrupt nor British power dismay these men. I have differed in opinion with the former president, but no man ever heard me say, that he was either corrupt or dishonest, and sooner than attempt to destroy the fame of those worthies, to whose talents and exertions we owe our independence, I would cease to be an American, nor will I undertake to say that all who differ from me in opinion are disorganizers and jacobins."

It is necessary to remark, that Mr. Macon was an active character during the war with Great Britain, in asserting the independence of this country; that he has been a member of congress many years; that he has been uniformly attached to the system of politics which he now professes; that he has obtained the esteem of his opponents and the confidence of his friends, and has, as speaker, acquitted himself in a manner which has given satisfaction to all parties—all this I mention to his honor, and to shew that a voluntary eulogy coming from such a man, under such circumstances, in favor of the late President, is not only an answer to the aforesaid advertisement, but will shew to the people at large how much they have been mistaken and misled either by weak or wicked men, concerning the true character of the late president.

I wish, Mr. Davis, every man, woman and child in the community, could read and remember what the speaker has said concerning the late president, and whenever one of these *self created republicans* shall think proper to utter a different opinion, that his respectability—services—virtue—talents, if he possesses any of these, may be weighed with those of Mr. Macon. I believe, Mr. Davis, if this kind of comparison should be made, that there will not be found a solitary individual from Penobscot to St. Mary's, who is equally entitled to public esteem and public confidence, who will hold a different language, and I should be glad if these *republican worthies* would begin and make comparisons; but they dare not. I know they will find a great many of yesterday, some of whom were boys, and others unborn, at the time when Mr. Adams refused the temptation and braved the storms and terrors of the revolution, and who will now pretend to hold him up in detestation and abhorrence.

It is not my intention to say any thing as to the merits of the several candidates, my sole object is to expose the wickedness of unjust calumny, to unfetter the minds of the freeholders, so that each may think and act free from all party spirit and political rancour. I wish that every man, not only of this city, but every where else, will recollect the sentiments of Mr. Macon, and whenever one of these *political sycophants* shall attempt to effect a purpose by calumniating the late president, that this question may be asked: Are you a better Republican, or more wise or virtuous than the speaker of congress?

This I expect will shew, that it is not criminal to think Mr. John Adams, late president of the United States, to have deserved well of this country, or that individuals in society who think so, should be announced to the community as undeserving their esteem or confidence.

CANDIDUS.

April 1st, 1802.

From the RECORDER.

More about the Post-Office.

IN the "Recorder" of the 6th instant, there appeared some remarks on a letter from Mr. Granger, postmaster-general, to Mr. Hobby postmaster of Augusta. We therein observed, what indeed required no great sagacity to discover, that Mr. Granger betrayed a disposition to keep up old quarrels. He went out of his way to attack the personal characters of the late administration. Whether these were good or bad, Mr. Granger had no decent pretence for thrusting them into his epistle about the dismission of a postmaster. This democrat of Connecticut represented it as improper in Mr. Hobby to have corresponded upon political subjects, with men holding the reins of government. He did not consider them as fit to be trusted with an office under the new administration. In fact, Mr. Granger's doctrine, when pushed to its proper length, amounted to an absolute extinction of the post office. For, if it was criminal in Hobby to correspond with Adams, or Pickering, it was as much so in every other man. We have looked into the post office laws; and we do not find an obligation upon postmasters that they shall not correspond with presidents, or with any body else, upon whatever topicks they chuse.

We should not have taken any farther notice of this matter, if it had not been revived by some friend to the post-master general, in one of the late numbers of the National Intelligencer. For this reason, we have resolved to go quite through with the subject.

This letter exhibits a glorious evidence of Granger's attachment to the *liberty of the press*, about which the republican party have made such a racket! What would Granger have said, two years ago, if he had been turned out of a New England post office, upon the suspicion of his writing letters to Mr. Gallatin? Would not Mr. Adams have been upbraided, in all the democratical newspapers, as worse than a Portuguese inquisitor? Yes! and with some justice, if he had been privy to such a transaction. The sedition act itself, that pitch-pipe of republican indignation, did not extend its talons to private correspondence. Colonel Lyon sent a private letter, which was printed without his knowledge, or intention; and for this, and other crimes of equal magnitude, a member of congress, a man who had served his country, in the last war, a man who had eminently promoted the manufactures of Vermont, was dismissed to a residence of four winter months in a necessary. So much, by the bye, for the *independence* of a federal judge! * But if the colonel's letter had never been published, then he could not have been tried. He could not have had the merit of preventing his constituents from knocking down his jail.

On this ground we affirm that the doctrine of Granger trenches farther upon the freedom of the press than the sedition act ever did. If this republican could arrange circumstances to his wish, if he could persuade or inflame the public to the guilt and madness of the French war trumpeters of *ninety eight*, his own expressions prove that we should soon see something much worse than *a second sedition act*. All persons filling public offices would be directed, under pain of dismission, and perhaps of prosecution, to send their letters, before sealing them to a board of censors. Take the words of Mr. Granger himself, and then judge if they are distorted:

"Knowing as I did," says he, "that "most of the officers under ME, from their "official stations, had been in the habits "of *associating and corresponding*, as well "on politics as on business," &c.—We have formerly printed the passage at full length. On account of this *association* and *correspondence*, our present monarch of the post office thinks it necessary to discharge all such culprits "to preserve and maintain confidence in the department." Here is a much more complete and degrading system of intellectual despotism than any thing that was ever thought of by the federal party. And so every new president is to turn out every man that has held an office under his predecessor, for the doctrine amounts to that! A man is not to associate or correspond with his friends, or patrons, upon any subject but what shall be agreeable to the administration, that comes next after that for the time being.

The answer of Mr. Hobby to this part of his indictment has these words: I have "heard indeed, the late administration "proscribed as a political sect unworthy "of public esteem; I now here it intimated, that to have associated or corresponded with them was improper; "and hereafter perhaps, we may be told "that it is unjust to live in the same country with them, or suffer them to live in "the same country with those, who *claim* "the merit of enjoying exclusively the "public confidence. If it was unwarrantable to associate or correspond with the "officers of the late administration, it "must be equally unwarrantable to associate or correspond with those of the "present; and then the heads of departments in *the true style of eastern despotism*, "secluded from an intercourse with the "people over whom they preside, may "consider their own opinions as the standard of perfection, may require servile "submission to their wills and may finally "proceed to assert, with a high officer of "the United States, that any 'disrespect' "towards them, or any deviation from "the principles they establish, constitutes 'treason and rebellion' against "the government."

Mr. Granger says to Mr. Hobby, "You are the printer of a newspaper." The latter answers, "I am not, nor was I ever "the printer of a paper; nor am I, *or was* "I ever interested in a printing office." It since appears that this is really the case. Hence, the actual crime of Mr. Hobby was that of *associating* and *corresponding* with his friends.

Mr. Granger also gives this important information, that "the printers of news-"papers ought not to be employed as

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* *William Patterson.*

"post-masters, because they have a speci-
"al interest in suppressing for a time the
"intelligence forwarded to rival printers,
"which generates suspicions, mutual re-
"criminations, and party bickerings, un-
"friendly to social intercourse and civil
"order. And because they have an un-
"common interest in using the right of
"franking to an extent never contemplat-
"ed by law, if not, to the destruction of a
"fellow craftsman. I have therefore re-
"fused to appoint a republican printer
"post-master in every instance where ap-
"plications have been made, although
"they have neither been few, nor badly
"supported."

This part of the letter is rather shallow. If one of the newsprinters of Norfolk or Baltimore wishes to get the start of his brethren, and if he does not hold the post-office himself, it is still in his power to attempt the purchase of the partiality of the post-master. If he is an honest and honorable man, his probity will not be extinguished by holding this place himself. And the other person, that actually holds it, is quite as likely to be disposed to *sell* his conscience, as the printer is to be disposed to *buy* it. You will not employ a republican printer, as post master; but you take a violent republican, a person that is of course disposed to prefer the printer of his own political party to the printers that oppose it. *This comes to much the same thing.* If the republican printer himself has not so much influence with the post-master, he can get others of his own opinion to support his application. Mr. Granger makes a parade about the adoption of this principle of *impartiality*. That part of his letter we are sorry at being compelled to consider as a piece of gross quackery. He had just before told us that he was to expel every post-master, whose private society and confidential correspondence he did not like; for that is the proper extent of his idea. Yet here Mr. Granger is afraid of republicans. A post-master must in future be a sort of neutralized being, a mere *caput mortuum*, in the scale of life. You, Mr. Hobby shall be turned out, because you are the friend of Mr. Adams. And you, Mr. republican printer, shall not get in, because you are the friend of Mr. Jefferson. Pish!

The republican printers are not much obliged to Mr. Granger for the side wind compliment that he so politely pays them. Before this *Novus homo* is well warmed in his seat, he takes leave to tell the world that he regards them as hardly, if at all, better than rascals. *You are not fit to be trusted, gentlemen! You are not fit to be trusted with an office, which, in ten, or perhaps twenty cases to one, is not worth an hundred dollars a year!* If this be not a faithful version of Mr. Granger's text, the reader has the original before him. Translate for yourself. We are much at a loss to know what Mr. Granger means when he says that a printer if post-master, may convert his privilege of franking *to the* DESTUCTION *of a fellow craftsman.*

It was to the talents and exertions of republican printers that Mr. Granger became very much indebted for his present office. All other sorts of influence cannot make the best man president, if the whole presses of America have been, for four years, embattled against him. So harsh a reflection, therefore, was at least ungracious, if not ungrateful.

But if republican printers are so formidable to the freedom of the press, federal printers are quite as much so. And upon Mr. Granger's own principle, for we do not profess it as ours, we should be glad to hear why this work of reformation did not begin thirteen months ago? Why was not Mr. Hobby, as well as all other federal post-masters, discharged in March eighteen hundred and one? If the measure is proper now, it was quite as proper then. Very numerous complaints had, for years past, been made, against the establishment. Whole bagfulls of letters had been broke up, read, and burnt, on the score of politics. The Aurora, the Examiner, the Bee, and other newspapers of that stamp, had met with the worst reception. It has recently been proved in one of the courts of this state, that the Aurora had, for a considerable time, been regularly stopt by one of the country post-masters and *sold as waste paper!* We had this fact from the plaintiff. As the highest pitch of audacity, a letter to one of the republican printers of New-England, was not only intercepted, but printed, with impunity and with triumph. We must again ask Mr. Granger for what good reason the besom of reformation was so long kept idle, when such flagrant offenders came bolt upright in its way? In England, these fellows would most infallibly have been hanged.

But such examples of justice bear no resemblance to the proscription marked out by Mr. Granger. His doctrine stands in direct opposition to the wishes of the president. Mr. Jefferson has embraced all opportunities of declaring, that *he shall discharge no person from an employment, on account of his political sentiments.* One reason for the present examination of this subject was to vindicate the president* from the charge of being concerned with the post-office project.

When the king of Ithaca gave battle to the suitors of his wife, he addressed them in these words: *Dogs! Ye have had your day!* This was not very polite; but the language of Ulysses is at least intelligible and manly; and, to the generous mind, the mantle of courage and frankness can, at all times, cover a multitude of faults In the case of Mr. Hobby, Mr. Granger had no call to write a letter of more than ten words.* But, if his pity condescended to illuminate the *slave-holding* states‡ with the radiance of Connecticut elocution, he should have assumed somewhat of the conciseness and simplicity of Homer's hero. He might have addressed the gentleman UNDER ME§ in something like the following terms: "You know very "well that Mr. Adams put out of office "every person whom he suspected as the "friend of Mr. Jefferson. The wheel of "popularity has turned round, and we "are going to serve you as your party "formerly served us. Although not the "printer of a newspaper, you have been "considered as the dictator of its attacks "upon us; and you cannot suppose that "we shall patronize our enemies." A letter like this, if not distinguished by prudence, might at least have claimed the merit of firmness and sincerity.

The Washington Intelligencer has an article signed 'A Subscriber,' wherein Mr. Hobby's letter is termed *insolent.* Annexed is an extract of a letter from Georgia, which gives an account of the post-master's interference with the publication of the Augusta Herald. Upon some occasion, Mr. Hobby prevented the insertion of a piece in defence of Mr. Jefferson. After this behaviour, he certainly did and must have expected his discharge. In such a case, Mr. Adams would have sent it back by the *return of post.* And if Mr. Granger had told Hobby so, there was nothing more to be said. But when we see the *supposed* contents of private and confidential correspondence objected as a crime —when we see the whole band of republican printers arraigned in the lump, we cannot help reminding Mr. Granger that he had much better let such matters alone; and that if Mr. Jefferson could have foreseen such official pertness, Mr. Granger would certainly have remained *below stairs.*

When Mr. Jefferson succeeded, as president, we had been prepared to hear much [illegible]y and abuse against him. This was [illegible] to be expected from either side, in [illegible] of the defeat of their favourite champion. Such a remark implies no particular censure of the federal party. But there was one accusation which we had not expected to hear, and which made prodigious noise. This refers to Mr. Jefferson's dismission of certain federal officers. Mr. Adams had carried that matter as far as it would go. Hence, we did not conceive that it came within the compass of human effrontery to complain of such conduct in Mr. Jefferson. We did not imagine that the party would pretend to complain of being served, as the phrase is, with a sip of their *own sauce.* After all, Mr. Jefferson has done very little in this way, when compared with his predecessor. We should least of all have suspected that the discharge of Mr. Habersham was to turnish matter of complaint. On the contrary, it was regarded as a very serious grievance that the new president suffered him to continue in office for so many months as he did, after his own promotion. This post-master general had conducted business most wretchedly. It was demonstrable that either he could not, or would not perform his duty. So standing the case, the public are still to learn for what reason he was not discharged instantly upon the accession of Mr. Jefferson. The motives for so much forbearance on the president's part are possibly satisfactory; but they are as yet unknown. We are sorry that the successor of Mr. Habersham has, in one instance, made so pitiful an outset. A republican post-master will never gain much honor by disparaging republican printers. Forgetfulness of past favours has always been regarded as a feature of the deepest depravity. In the case before us, most of the republican printers have been of ten times more service, and some of them of ten thousand times more service, than Mr. Granger himself. Before his late appointment the world knew nothing about him, but as an unsuccessful candidate for a Connecticut seat in congress. The time has lately been, when republican printers were flattered and courted by members of the present administration; and the period is fast approaching, when they will be flattered and courted a second time.

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* *Just before the commencement of the American war, Mr. Fox and Lord North disagreed in the cabinet, and Mr. Fox had his dismission by a letter in these terms:* "Sir, "his majesty has made out a new list of "the commissioners of the treasury; and "I do not observe your name on it.

"*Frederick North.*"

‡ *In congress, this unfortunate circumstance has often afforded a favourite theme for the exhibition of New-England eloquence. It is the fixed and professed opinion of such orators, that a slave-holder is not fit to be the citizen of a republic. To be sure, a great number of the people of New-England condemn such things; but the party that likes them is also very numerous. On this head the New-England newspapers abound, at this very day, with ungenerous aspersions.*

§ *Vid. Mr. Granger's letter to Mr. Hobby.*

From a Paris papor of the 25th Jan.

Baron d'Ehrenswærd, ambassador of his Swedish majesty near the French government, has addressed to the commercial agents of his nation in our different ports, the following letter, dated Paris, Jan. 15, 1802

"The Pacha of Tripoli continuing his hostilities against the navigation of Sweden, the king has sent a division of frigates, under the orders of rear admiral Baron de Cœlerstrom, to protect the Swedish commerce in the Mediterranean.

"The commander having informed me he was making towards the port of Tripoli in order to blockade it, you will please, sir, to give notice of this circumstance to the merchants and masters of vessels in your port and the districts you inhabit, and to your correspondents in the ports where no commercial agents reside, in order that their vessels do not direct their courses for the port of Tripoli during the blockade; of which they will moreover be apprized by the Swedish men of war that constitutes the blockade. The captains are likewise notified, that, if after the information given them by the ships of war forming the said blockade, they nevertheless attempt to enter the port of Tripoli, they will be detained, and be liable to the penalty which the laws of war in such cases direct."

(Signed)

Baron d'Ehrenswærd.

A Charleston paper of the 17th ult. says, "We were yesterday favored with a gazette published at Port Republic, on the 26th February.—An article in it is as follows:—The tyranny of the traiterous, the impious and the hypocritical Toussaint draws to its end. Colonists, who his sanguinary arm has not been able to reach, be composed; the laws are about to resume their empire; your property shall be your own, your existence shall no longer be precarious. You are restored to France, and her power promises you happy days in future.

"At the above date, the whole of the south of the island, without any exception, had submitted without any resistance, and remained untouched. In the north and west, St. Marc, [illegible]t de Paix, the Mole, and the Go[illegible]es, were all in possession of the [illegible]s which debarked at the cape. On the 10th of February, general Boudet occupied La Croix des Bosquets; on the 12th, Leogane; and on the 19th, L'Arcahaye."

The master of a Genoese vessel arrived from Tunis, reports, that the French government has caused it to be intimated to the regencies of Africa, that if in the course of 40 days they do not set free all their slaves, and declare themselves at peace with all nations, they will be compelled to do so by force of arms. *(Paris paper, Jan. 5.)*

From the Gazette of the U. States.

On Thursday the 18th inst. as our letters from Washington inform, a good deal of embarrassment took place in the house of representatives in consequence of the ministerialists attempting to amend the journals of the preceding day, so as to prevent the proceedings of that from being recorded in all their deformity. It is impossible to say, whether the proceedings, as entered on the journals, or the proceeding in attempting to get them off the journals were the more irregular and perplexing to those engaged in the business. So far did they proceed in their ludicrous propositions, without prosecuting any one so far as to carry a vote, that even Mr. Davis, out of all patience, rose and declared that he was ashamed of the national legislature. "We have this day," said he, "disgraced ourselves. School boys would not be more trifling. The proceedings of this day remind me of the boys in Boston who roasted a rat."

After Mr. Davis had concluded his chastisement upon his party, the unfinished business of the preceding day was called for.

Mr. Hill again moved to consider the vote of the house for dividing Mr. Dennis's motion. The question was taken by yeas and nays and lost.

Mr. Randolph moved to amend the bill by striking out the word *pleasurable*, and inserting after the word carriages, the words, *for the conveyance of persons.* Mr. Griswold moved to strike out the words pleasurable carriages. As this motion superceded Mr. Randolph's, a debate took place, in which Mr. Griswold and Mr. Hugar engaged in favor of the motion, and Mr. Bacon, Mr. Southard, Mr. Varnum, and Mr. Randolph against it. The question on striking out was taken and lost.

Mr. Dennis moved to amend the bill by inserting "*the duties on imported brown sugar,*" to terminate the business promptly, so as to have the question taken for engrossing the bill, the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, moved for the previous question. It was accordingly put in this form, shall the main question be now put? On taking the yeas and nays, the decision was against putting the main question. Mr Morris of New-York, then moved to amend the bill by inserting "*the duties on imported coffee.*"

Considering the decision on the previous question, the speaker judged Mr. Morris's motion to be not then in order.

Upon this the ministerialists moved that the bill should be engrossed for a third reading. After their decision upon the previous question, this motion was decided by the speaker to be *not then in order.* Mr. Elmendorff appealed from the decision [illegible] speaker.

It was determined to take the question on this appeal by yeas and nays. The clerk was just ready to begin, when, to escape from this whimsical embarrassment, an adjournment was moved and carried by the ministerialists.

At a meeting of Republican Freeholders of the city of Richmond at the house of Mr. Solomon Raphael, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1802,

ROBERT MITCHELL, esq. was chosen Chairman, and

GEORGE DUNLEVY, Secretary.

THE meeting not being so full as was contemplated, *Resolved*, that the same be adjourned till Wednesday the 7th day of April next, to meet at the Capitol in this city, at which time and place it is requested that the Republican Freeholders of the said city do meet at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into their consideration which of the Candidates they will support at the next election of members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the aforegoing be published in next Friday, Saturday and Tuesday's papers, and also in hand bills.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Chairman.

Attest,

GEORGE DUNLEVY, Secretary.

S. & S. Myers,

Have this day received from Amsterdam, via New-York,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS

Which they offer FOR SALE, at the Store opposite BOOKER'S TAVERN.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Pepper; Castile Soap; Scotch Snuff; German Steel; Flanders Sheeting; Foolscap and Post Paper; India Cottons, &c.

Richmond, April 1, 1802. 1aw 6t

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers to Barter an Invoice of 20,000 Dollars worth of well assorted

DRY GOODS,

OF a late Importation, at the first cost, for TOBACCO, at five dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.

ALSO—SELLING OFF

His well Assorted Stock,

At very reduced prices, for Cash.

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, is requested at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Monday the 17th of May next, on business of importance to the completion of the Canal. Delinquent subscribers are also notified that on Tuesday the 18th of May next, their Shares will be sold, unless they pay before that day their quotas heretofore called for.

Robert Andrews, President.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Geo. G. Martin.
Robert Boush,
} Directors.

March 29, 1802. cp 4w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

J. Darmsdatt.

Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

LONDON January 11

Our letter from Plymouth, communicates the first intelligence which reached town respecting the expedition from Brest since its departure from that port. It appears that soon after it put to sea a violent gale took place, which disabled some of the vessels. One of 74 guns had returned to Brest before the 21st of last month.

Accounts were yesterday received in town that a Dutch squadron on Saturday passed the Godwin Sands probably going to join the French expedition, as several Dutch vessels had French troops on board.—The letters from Holland, by the Dutch Mail on Saturday, state that the ships which the Dutch were preparing for the East-Indies are now frozen up at Amsterdam.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated January 8.

"I wrote you last on the 15 of January; since which the First consul has set out for *Lyons*, accompanied, as I am told, in the same carriage by madame Buonaparte, his aid-du-camp Doruc, and his Private Secretary Bourienne. Previous to his departure, on the 5th he reviewed the troops in Paris in the Garden before the Thuilleries amounting to about 10,000 men: a more charming spectacle I never witnessed. The first consul distributed on the parade Sabres of Honor to several Officers and Privates of Hohenlinden warriors, who have distinguished themselves, and are but lately returned from Germany.

"The complexion of the first consul is just like wax, but pleasing, and looks excepting the nose which is not so prominent, like John Kemble, of Drury-Lane, when performing a very serious part. He went to the Theatre *Francais de la Republique* in the evening, after the Review, the only Theatre he ever goes to, accompanied by Madame Buonaparte.—Between the play and farce he sent for the celebrated Talma, who acted in the play and sat with him during the farce. M. Talma is a great favorite of Buonaparte, and is gone to Lyons to perform, where Vestris is also.

"There was a grand entertainment of forty courts given at Roberts, the Restorateur, in the Palais Royal. All persons who had been in Egypt, and the enemies of Menou (not yet arrived in Paris), were of the party. Generals Regnier, Murat, brother in-law to Buonaparte, and M. Tallsen were present. The First Consul is not pleased with Menou.

"I have heard it stated as a fact, that gen. Murat, is to be First Consul of the Cisalpine Republic, and not Lucien Buonaparte, who has not been at the Thuilleries, since his return from Spain.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 22.

Copy of a letter from his Swedish Majesty's charge d'affaires, at Madrid, to the Swedish agent of this place—received the 18th instant.

Madrid January 3.

Having been officially informed, that his majesty's ships, actually in the Mediterranean, are shortly going to blockade the port of Tripoli I have to request, that you will make public the disposition in the ports within your district, with the view of appriz[illegible] navigators of the risque to which they expose themselves, of being detained and considered as good prizes, especially, if after being amicably warned to keep off, they should still persist in attempting to enter the aforesaid port, already blockaded by the frigates of the United States of America, which, in the present case, are acting in concert with those of his Swedish majesty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Letters from Spain announce, that the French and Spanish combined fleet, had been dispersed by a strong gale of wind off cape Finisterre, and that some of the ships have got into Ferrol, others into Lisbon, and a third division into Cadiz. Particular mention is made of the arrival of the French ship of war Duquesne, in the last harbor. She is armed *en flute*, and had 1200 troops on board; but this number is now reduced to 1000, 200 sick having been landed and conveyed to the hospital there. She made 36 inches of water in an hour.

The day before yesterday, a squadron of the same number, also French, was perceived from the garrison, steering, through the Straits, to the westward. It was soon followed by a division of the squadron, in our bay, consisting of his majesty's ships Bellona, Zealous, Warrior, Defence and Leda.

The High bred Engliſh Stallion,

DION,

WAS imported from London laſt fall by John Hoomes, Eſq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garfoth of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there; among them the famous horſe Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he run over the York courſe (4 miles) with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt poſſible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refuſed to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaſter, a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the ſubſcriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be ſhewn to any one that will apply. Dion at another time, beat Mr. Cookſon's ſir Harry, and ſir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Timothy, with ſeveral other horſes in high repute, and was conſidered a horſe of great ſpeed and bottom alſo; for his racing (in almoſt every inſtance) was 4 miles, he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing ſeven years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle, or carriage horſes. Dion will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon which will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the 10th day of Auguſt following, at Ampthill, (in Cheſterfield county) on James River, and within ſix miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at two and a half guineas the leap (to be paid at the ſtable door) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and Ten for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, which may be diſcharged any time before the 10th of Auguſt next, by the payment of 20 dollars for the ſeaſon, and 40 dollars to inſure, with one dollar to the groom, in every inſtance; the beſt paſturage in the ſtate (until the ſeaſon is out) gratis, after which, ſhould any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for ten to inſure, (payable as above-mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, February 20, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garfoth, and got by Spadille [one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer] his dam Faith, by Patcolt, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holme's Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Andaſter Sterling, Makeleſs, Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Dodſworth, out of the Burton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

IN AMHERST county, (commonly called the New-Glaſgow tract,) containing 431 acres, about half of which is cleared. It lies within 13 miles of two inſpections of Tobacco, on James river, and two of a Merchant Mill, in an agreeable neighborhood, and is a remarkable healthy ſituation. The improvements are a framed Dwellnig Houſe, (for many years occupied as a Tavern) with 8 rooms and a lengthy Portico, and every neceſſary out houſe; a framed Store houſe, with 5, including two ſhed rooms, with a brick chimney; 2 framed houſes, with brick chimneys, coetaining two rooms each; a dwelling houſe built of hewed logs, with a plank floor, 2 rooms below, and a ſtone chimney. On the ſame lot with this laſt building is a good ſhop for a tradeſman and ſome neceſſary out houſes; an orchard of near 200 choice bearing Apple trees, beſide various other kinds of fruit trees, and a well encloſed garden. This land will be divided to ſuit purchaſers, if a ſale of the whole can be enſured. It will be ſhewn by Mr. *Richard Herndon*, living near it, and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, reſiding near Warminſter, to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe. If it ſhould not be diſpoſed of before the 17th (it being the third Monday) of May next, it will on that day, be ſold at Amherſt Courthouſe, to the higheſt bidder, on a credit of 2, 4, and 6 years, for one third of the money reſpectively, when farther particulars and conditions reſpecting the ſale will be made known by

Will. Cabell.

February 15, 1802. 1aw 6t.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz:

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy ſeed,
Burnet & Ryegraſs ditto,
Bluegraſs, Burden graſs, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin ſeed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Muſtard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early ſalmon, ſhort-top and white Turnip Radiſh ſeed,
Early Frame, Hotſpur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spaniſh Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windſor, long pod and Maſſagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage ſeed,
With an aſſortment of Flower Seeds;
Glaſs Flower Bottles; ſome Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Bruſſels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Salſafic & Narſturtium,
White and [illegible]
Coſs Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver ſkin, Red and Welſh Onion,
Red & Orange Cariot,
Large Parſnip,
White and Green Aſparagus,
Garden Creſs, and Peppergraſs,

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In conſequence of the elections in the different counties in this ſtate coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertiſed, and from a deſire of many gentlemen of the turf alſo, I am compelled to alter the ſame to the third Wedneſday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepſtakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This ſubſcription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or perſonal application to the ſubſcriber. Should more than ſix ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Second day, a purſe of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore eſtabliſhed.

Third day, a purſe of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepſtakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This ſubſcription will be cloſed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Good ſtables and litter furniſhed for race horſes GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Courſe.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subſcriber having taken the above Courſe for two years, has furniſhed himſelf with good beds, as well as ſtables, together with oſtlers and ſervants of a proper deſcription; alſo, liquors of a ſuperior quality. He flatters himſelf from his experience, and a deſire to pleaſe, in the above buſineſs, to give general and complete ſatisfaction.

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Amherſt county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchaſed of Mr. William Glenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Peterſburg, as his mother reſides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver the ſaid runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

KNOWSLEY,

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia. In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's b. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 yearsold, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Wincheſter, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Peterſburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my houſe in Cheſterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Peterſburg, ten from the court houſe, and will cover mares by the ſeaſon at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which muſt be paid before they are taken away.—It is needleſs to ſwell this advertiſement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been ſo often aſcertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horſe as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the firſt croſſes; that is, Herod and Eclipſe. Dare Devil's get ſpeaks for themſelves, as they are the beſt racers on the continent, which was made manifeſt by their run laſt fall. They won at Richmond, Peterſburg, New-Bronſwick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Harrington and Tarborough, beſides at many other places. No reſponſibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

FOR SALE,

SHERRY WINE,

Of a ſuperior quality, in quarter caſks, for caſh, or on 60 or 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnſton.

March 22, 1802.

Patent Balances.

THE patentee of this very uſeful invention (which unites the accuracy of ſcales to the conveniency of ſteelyards) has ſent a few pair to the ſubſcriber, for ſale.

They are of different ſizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred, from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thouſand weight. They are found to anſwer all the purpoſes of weighing with the greateſt preciſion inſomuch that they are uſed generally in Boſton, not only by the merchants, but at the cuſtom-houſe, and by all the public officers of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, their uſe being authorized by an act of that Legiſlature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the ſtandard, which together with their convenience muſt give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in uſe.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 8, 1802.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the lateſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
8 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.

3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

THIRD NOTICE,

In the caſe of JOHN CARTER,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt founded upon the ſtatute of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed the fourth day of April, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, entituled, "An Act "to eſtabliſh an uniform Syſtem of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt *John Carter*, of Pittſylvania county, in the diſtrict of Virginia, *Merchant*, and he has been declared *Bankrupt*: and he is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on the third and thirty-firſt days of March, and on the third day of April, next enſuing, at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *Underſigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg, and make a full and true diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate, real and perſonal, of every nature and deſcription, to which he may be entitled either in law or equity, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the ſecond meeting to chooſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, 20th February, 1802. } tAp.3

TO COVER,

The enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable at Charlotteſville in the county of Albemarle,

THE HIGH BRED

Engliſh Stallion,

HAMILTON,

A blood bay, elegantly formed, near ſixteen hands high, eight years old laſt May;

WILL be let to mares at Twenty Dollars the ſeaſon, and Forty Dollars to inſure a mare's being with foal, for either notes will be expected with the mares payable on the 1ſt of January next. Ten Dollars caſh the ſingle leap, and in every inſtance Half a Dollar caſh to be paid to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence the 15th of March, and end the 15th of Auguſt.

Cornelius Schenk.

February 22d, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"This is to certify that the Bay Colt was got by Highflyer, dam by Eclipſe, from Young Cade, which was the dam "of Vauxhall (bred by Mr. Tatterſall) and "bought at Lord Groſvenor's ſale, 18th "May, 1795, then two years old."

(Signed)

"GROSVENOR. [Seal.]"

"31ſt January, 1797.

PEDIGREE CONTINUED.

"His great grand dam by the Bolton "Little John, great, great grand dam by "Mr. Durham's Favourite, by a ſon of the "Bald Galloway, great, great, great "grand dam, (the dam of Lord Portmore's "Daffodil) by a foreign horſe belonging to Sir Thomas Goſcoigne."

"Signed JUNIUS BAKER."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was alſo the dam of Dulcinea, Mambrino, Cervantes and Sancho, all firſt runners."—The foregoing is a copy of the original pedigree in my poſſeſſion, which came over with the Bay Colt, now called Hamilton.

Thomas Wilſon.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1802. cp6t

By virtue of a decree of the worſhipful court of New-Kent County, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at New-Kent Court Houſe, on the ſecond Thurſday in April next, being Court day,

A Tract of Land,

Belonging to the eſtate of John Morriſs, dec'd. about two miles from the ſaid Court houſe, containing one hundred & fifty acres, more or leſs, and ſubject to the Widow's Dower, which will be allotted her, before the day of ſale. Separate Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſer, by

The Commiſſioners.

March 2d, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfery, Book-Binder and Stationer.